

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30TH, 1890

NUMBER 26

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Allen's Hotel, Largo dos Lódes. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
JAMES FENNER LEE,
Charge d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 10, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
E. NICOLINI,
Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Rocio da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays, in each month at 7.30 p. m. during the cool season.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All visitors should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30 p. m.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m.; preaching 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães, No. 24.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa das Barreiras. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; Sundays, and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alva, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis, No. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquina. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, and 10.30 p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, and 10.30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Assembleia. Daily services on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Saloon free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 70, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are eagerly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—R. S. Xavier, 121 Quilamba.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—*Largest Express:* Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7.22; Entre Rios 9.32 and Iguara (terminus) at 2.52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8.15 a. m. and Caxias, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12.19. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10.02 a. m., arriving at Barra do Piraí at 11.47. *Demoranda:* train leaves Barra do Piraí at 5.53 a. m. Cachoira at 6.05. *Demoranda:* train leaves Barra do Piraí at 11.05. Entre Rios 1.10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6.45 and the Minas train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express: leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10.25. Entre Rios at 12.23 and Minas Procópio (terminus) at 6.28 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 a. m. and arrives at Cachoira at 6.25 p. m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 4.30 a. m. Cachoira at 6.05. *Demoranda:* train leaves Barra at 3.15 p. m. and arrives at Cachoira at 5.00 a. m. Cachoira 5.50 and Porto Novo 5.55, arriving at Rio at 5.10 p. m.
Mixed Trains: leave Rio at 8.30 and 9.20 a. m. 3.15 and 5.10 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7.32. *Demoranda:* train leaves Entre Rios at 4.30 a. m. arriving at Barra 6.17 and Rio at 7.50 p. m. leave Barra at 4 and 9.30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a. m. and 11.15 p. m. and leave Belem at 10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7.50 p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. *Demoranda:* train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.10 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoira at 12.25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6.40 p. m. *Demoranda:* train leaves S. Paulo at 6.00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoira at 5.00 a. m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro II R.R.).
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves Niterói at 7.10 a. m. and 12.35 p. m., arriving at 10.11 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. *Demoranda:* leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3.05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11.20 a. m. and 6.19 p. m. For Macaé train leaves at 7.10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Galinas, and at 11.25 a. m. arriving at 12.21 and 7.08 p. m. From Macaé train leaves at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Galinas, and at 11 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11.20 a. m. and 6.19 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Lagoinhas, at 6.30, 8.30 a. m. and 12 p. m. and 5.30 p. m. returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 4.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.30, 8.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m., returning at 8.35, 10.35, 11.35 a. m., 1.25, 2.35, 4.45, 5.35 and 9 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6.40 a. m. week-days, and 5 p. m. Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9.15 and 7.25 p. m. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. STREAMERS for Macaé leave the Largo do Paineiras at 4 p. m. on week-days and 5 p. m. on Sundays, arriving at 9.15 and 6.05. *Demoranda:* train leaves Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. on week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourador.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 7 to 4 p. m.

Hotels.

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Total Income, 1889.....	" 6,331,935
Paid Policyholders.....	" 5,481,817
Total Assets.....	£28,322,981
Liabilities (4% basis).....	" 17,568,591
Surplus.....	" 4,754,390

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
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37 Wallbrook Lane, E. C.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30th, 1890.

If we are correctly informed there is at present a very sensible lack of laborers in this city, the reason for which is not at all apparent. There has always been an abundance of labor here, for the planters have never offered sufficient inducements to draw it into the country districts and the limited industrial enterprises of the city have required but a small number of men. The past year, however, has brought about many changes in these respects. We do not know that the planter has drawn at all upon this labor market, but the demand for laborers by new railway and industrial enterprises has certainly increased. We doubt, however, if this has been sufficient to bring about the scarcity now felt, and we must therefore call attention to other causes which are undoubtedly exercising a strong influence in this city and possibly through the whole country. It is evident that there has been a very decided emigration of laborers, particularly Portuguese, from the country during the past year, and they are not returning as in former times. The cause of this is to be found naturally in the unsettled state of public affairs. Another cause, in our opinion, is to be found in the mistaken resolve of the provisional government to increase the army, the attempt to make all foreigners citizens and thus liable to military service, and the recent orders for the general enrollment of all citizens capable of bearing arms. The Portuguese and Italian laborers, who are especially liable to conscription, are very sensitive to any danger of this character, and it is more than probable that many of them are keeping out of the way until the danger is past.

Having made a serious mistake at the outset in decreeing that a prescribed civil ceremony is the only legal and valid marriage henceforth, the provisional government is now driven to the logical result of backing that decree up against the antagonism of the church by decreeing penalties for non-observance. If it is determined not to modify the original decree so that any ceremony, religious or civil—which after all is the only really liberal and republican system—shall be equally valid, and inflicting penalties for not obtaining a proper license and registry, then perhaps the only recourse is the one just taken. It must be confessed, however, that the decree of June 26th, requiring precedence for the civil ceremony and punishing the clergy for celebrating marriage before such civil ceremony has been celebrated, is extremely arbitrary and illiberal. More than that, it is extremely impolitic at the present moment. The republican leaders are likely to have their hands quite full enough in

organizing the new government and establishing political reforms, without antagonizing the church to the point of open war. A moderate measure would have led to the same result and would not have aroused the bitter opposition now inevitable. We do not know that the church was hostile to the republic; but even if there were reasons for believing it to have been, there was little cause for fearing active opposition. Now, however, open war has been declared, and henceforward the republic will have to contend with the strongest and craftiest enemy that could have been raised up against it. And it should not be forgotten that the Catholic church has been through many such a fight and has met many a stronger power than that of the Brazilian provisional government. Still further, it must be remembered that the Brazilian people are almost unanimously Catholic, and that a majority of them—perhaps a large majority—is hopelessly under the rule of the priesthood. Disfranchise and punish them as it may, the government will still have to meet that subtle influence which will never be broken by any means except the slow process of a liberal and broad education.

The academic excursion to São Paulo on the 21st, which led to so much trouble there because one of the professors declined to join in a manifestation to the visitors, has now developed one of the most absurd agitations here and in São Paulo that it has ever been our misfortune to witness. And the most pitiable part of it all is the part played by certain newspapers and grown men who ought to know better than to encourage insubordination and theatrical demonstrations among school boys. The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo demands that the students be permitted to organize and to manage their own affairs, whatever these may be. The *Diário* says: "It is time to put an end to the regimen of terror in the schools, primary as well as superior." And of the professor our colleague says: "In the present state of our society it is no longer possible to establish this ridiculous ascendancy which places the professor in the position of a demigod." And of the refractory students it is said: "They only ask that there be left to them the independence of their character, the nobility of their sentiments, and that they shall not be obliged to live submissive and humiliated before an authority which has no reason to exist." When a prominent journal talks in this way, it is not at all surprising that students should be permitted to leave their class-rooms at will and to insult their professors with impunity. In view of the conduct of the students, the faculty of the law school there sent a commission down here to lay the case before the government and ask permission to close the school. The students, aided and encouraged by their colleagues of the medical and polytechnic schools of this city, are also at work for the creation of an academic confederation, the humiliation of the faculty of the São Paulo law school and the recognition of privileges which, if successful, will be fatal to the efficiency of every public school in this country from this time forward. It should be remembered that there is more depending on the solution of this petty little mutiny than the pleasure of a few boys; the whole school system of Brazil will be influenced by it. The authority of a professor and the discipline of a student are not matters for dispute among men who best understand these questions of public instruction. And among men of sense there is no dispute either over the question of subordination among boys. If the independence and non-control of school boys is of as great importance as the responsibility and authority of a faculty of

educated men, then the schools of Brazil will never be worth a row of pins. The only schools worthy of the name will be those of a private character where discipline can be enforced by immediate expulsion.

As this is the last day of the period preceding the collection of 20 per cent. of import duties in gold at the custom-house, and as no direct response has been made to the representations of the merchants against the measure, it may be concluded that the minister of finance intends to take no notice whatever of the matter. To-morrow, therefore, the merchants of Brazil, humbled and humiliated, will begin to drum around for gold to pay duties, to the great delight of the coin brokers and the manifest satisfaction of the minister of finance. It is certainly a very curious situation. We are credited with having "obtained our liberties" through the overthrow of the monarchy and arbitrary rule, and yet a so-called republican minister not only decrees of his own accord an increase in taxation with a vexatious method for its collection, but also treats the protests of the parties interested with the hardest unconcern and contempt. As between his manner and methods and those of his monarchical predecessor, no distinction whatever can be made. If either deserves a word of credit, it must certainly be given to Afonso Celso, who generally treated the commercial body of Rio de Janeiro with some show of courtesy. It is now too late, perhaps, to expect any modification in the decree which is destined not only to increase import taxation and augment the labor and risks of importers, but also to increase speculation in gold; but it is not too late to call the attention of the merchants of this city to the necessity of immediately organizing for self-protection.

Under a true republican form of government, every class and occupation has a perfect right to discuss measures affecting their special interests, and the government is under every obligation to take their protests and recommendations into serious consideration. The true republican policy should be to entrust the financial and commercial interests of the nation only to men of experience and special training, and not to lawyers and politicians. This, however, will be done only when the millennium comes, consequently the merchants and bankers must take the advisory part at least into their own hands. To realize this, the merchants and bankers of this city ought to organize a chamber of commerce at once, and see to it that no outsiders are permitted to become members. The usefulness of the Associação Commercial has been destroyed completely by men who are not merchants and have nothing in common with that occupation, and it will be necessary, therefore, to provide against such a miscarriage in the new association. If Brazil is to be ruled by theorists and politicians, then an influence must be created in this city strong enough to impose conservative and practical ideas upon the government, and it is time that the first step should be taken toward that end.

The decree of the 22nd instant, over which so many compliments and congratulations have been expended, seems to have been very generally misunderstood, and that too, it must be confessed, through the extraordinary action of the government. The preceding announcements, the ceremonies observed, the telegrams sent out and the notices of the event given in the papers on the following morning, all led to the impression that the Constitution had been actually decreed. As it was published on the morning of our last issue, we had time only for a hasty glance at the instrument itself, consequently we did not discover until the following day, when we

undertook the work of translation, that the preliminary decree merely published the constitution for submission to popular consideration in the coming elections and adoption by the national congress called for November 15th. The only part of it becoming law at once is an undivided part relating to the character, composition, election and function of this first congress, which in the words of the decree (Art. II) "will bring special powers from the electoral body for considering (*julgar*) the constitution which is published in this act and will be the first object of its deliberations." It is clear, therefore, that the constitution is not adopted in any sense of the word, and that the November congress may discuss, amend, or reject it at pleasure. This, in our opinion, is the only consistent policy that the government could have adopted and we are glad to commend its judgment in that respect, but why was it thought proper to give the impression that the instrument had been decreed? The telegrams sent out to the provinces distinctly stated that it had been decreed, that a special gold pen was provided for the occasion and that a cabinet dinner was given in honor of the event. And from the character of the congratulatory telegrams pouring in from every part of the country, it is clear that the deception is general and almost unquestioned. In view of the fact that the constitution is in the main good and liberal, and that it will unquestionably be subjected to but few amendments, we do not see why it was not made clearly understood that the present act is one of publication, and not promulgation. In some few particulars it certainly requires amendment, for its intolerance toward the church is wholly out of harmony with its generally liberal character.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th June, 1890.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir.—Allow me to rectify the statement in the last issue of your paper, that Mr. John Watson's name was entered in the records of the Misericordia hospital as João Wilson. The name there entered, as I already informed you, is João Watson, otherwise there could have been no clue whatever to his identity.

The other statements made by you, in reference to that unfortunate gentleman, are, however, perfectly correct.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

X.

We distinctly understood our informant to say "João Wilson." As it appears to have been a mistake, either on our part or his, we gladly correct the statement. The case is sufficiently complete without it.—Eds. News.

From the Gazeta de Notícias, June 27th.

THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Cabinet meeting for the signing of the constitution was held yesterday at the Itamaraty palace.

The minister of finance carried in his portfolio the original autograph. After it was read by the secretary, and some revisory corrections made, the project was placed in the hands of the General-in-chief, head of the provisional government.

The lat. Marim da Fonseca, then offered to his Excellency the gold pen provided by the minister for this solemn subscription.

The autograph was signed at 5:50 p. m. The ministers and secretaries present, after the subscription, passed to the dining hall.

It was a private *fete* entirely. The excellent lady of the General-in-chief was seated at the head of the table, having on her left hand Sr. Quintino Bocayva, minister of foreign affairs, and on her right Sr. Francisco Glycyris, minister of agriculture.

The General-in-chief occupied the center of the table, having upon his left hand Sr. Ruy Barbosa, minister of finance, followed by Marshal Floriano Peixoto; upon his right was seated Sr. Cesario Alvim, minister of the interior, followed by Sr. Campos Salles, minister of justice.

In front were seated Gen. Benjamin Constant and Admiral Wandenkalk, ministers of war (*sic*) and marine.

There were also present the secretaries Fonseca, Hermes, and Col. Jacques Orique, Rabello, aide

to the minister of marine, and some other officers. The ministers had agreed upon two toasts only, that to the General-in-chief and that to his excellent lady.

The General-in-chief, however, commenced the toasts, drinking to Sr. Ruy Barbosa, who was the chairman of the constitutional commission. Sr. Ruy Barbosa, in acknowledgment, toasted in light but eloquent phrases the chief of the government who, thereupon rising, drank the health of his ministers and friends, naming them one by one.

Sr. Quintino Bocayva toasted the excellent lady of the General-in-chief, and exhorted her grand qualities of soul and heart.

This was the last toast.

The government dispatched the following telegraphic circular to the governors of the states:

"At 5:50 p. m. the decree of the constitution of the republic of the United States of Brazil was signed. A gold pen with precious stones offered to the General-in-chief by the ministry, was used. A private dinner at the palace of the chief of state followed. The members of the government signed the decree in the following order: Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, Ruy Barbosa, Benjamin Constant, Edmundo Koch, Robert Koch, Richard Koch, Fort, Schmitz, Camillo, Mercedes, Camillo, J. S. Hemelsson, A. Lacer, Walter Wright, Fola Wright, Dr. Guimarães e família, Francisco Berenger e família, Salmirina A. Carvalho, H. C. Smily, Alice Smily, César Gomes, Fêbio de Oliveira e família, R. A. Sandall, Alípio de Barros, R. Wichelso, Alfred Canney, R. E. Hini, Alice Walker, Frank Parks and wife, Henry Fregulho, S. Levy Lawson, etc., etc."

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board of the Royal Mail steamer *La Plata* on her voyage from Southampton to the River Plate, hereby beg to express in Captain W. H. Miller, and his Officers, our sense of gratitude for the attention and courtesy experienced at their hands, and also our appreciation of the provision made for our comfort, and of their efforts to render our voyage as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

25th day of June 1890.

(Signed).

Hugh Wynham, H. M. Minister in Brazil, J. C. Hayes, Rose Hayes, Emma Tanner, Bertam Kocher, Marinho K. Shiner, Selma Kocher, Heerich Kocher, Robert Kocher, Richard Kocher, Schmitz Camillo, Mercedes Camillo, J. S. Hemelsson, A. Lacer, Walter Wright, Fola Wright, Dr. Guimarães e família, Francisco Berenger e família, Salmirina A. Carvalho, H. C. Smily, Alice Smily, César Gomes, Fêbio de Oliveira e família, R. A. Sandall, Alípio de Barros, R. Wichelso, Alfred Canney, R. E. Hini, Alice Walker, Frank Parks and wife, Henry Fregulho, S. Levy Lawson, etc., etc.

From the *Diário Oficial*, June 27th.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

Decreto No. 521 of June 26th, 1890.

Marshall Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government of the republic of the United States of Brazil, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, having consulted the Minister and Secretary of State for the affairs of Justice, and considering,

That to the principle of tolerance consecrated in Decree No. 181 of January 24th last, which permits indifferently the celebration of whatsoever religious ceremonies before or after the civil act, a part of the Catholic clergy has replied by acts of marked opposition and resistance to the execution of the said decree, celebrating the religious marriage and advising the non-observance of the civil precept;

That in this manner not only is it intended to annul the action of the secular authority, through disregard of its decrees and resolutions, as well as further placing in danger the most important laws of the family, such as those resulting from matrimony;

That marriage, in virtue of the legal relations by a established, is celebrated under the protection of the republic;

Decrees:

Art. 1.—Civil marriage, valid only under the terms of Art. 108 of Decree No. 181 of January 24th last, will always precede the religious ceremonies of any religion with which the parties desire to solemnize it.

Art. 2.—The minister of whatsoever religion who shall celebrate the religious ceremonies of marriage prior to the civil act, will be punished by imprisonment for six months and a fine equivalent to one-half this period.

Punishment.—In case of recurrence there will be applied twice the said penalties.

Art. 3.—The prosecution and judgment of the crime provided against in the preceding article, are those established for the offenses treated in Art. 12, § 7, of the Code of Procedure (law No. 2,033 of September 20th, 1871), Art. 4 and its regulations, Arts. 47 and 48, law of December 3rd, 1841, and regulations No. 126 of January 31st, 1843, Arts. 452 and 453, the following dispositions to be regarded:

§ 1.—The complaint pertains to the relations of either of the parties, up to the fourth degree, or to the guardian or custodian of minors, or wards.

§ 2.—The accusation pertains to the public prosecutor, or to any one of the people.

§ 3.—The complaint, the accusation and the *ex officio* initial act of the prosecution, will be accompanied by a certificate from the registering official of the place where the religious ceremony was celebrated, by which is to be proved that civil marriage was not realized.

§ 4.—In the process, from three to five witnesses for the plaintiff will be examined, and an equal number for the defense, if this be required.

Art. 4.—This law will be executed in every district *três dias* after its publication by the respective *juiz de direito*, or *juiz municipal*.

Art. 5.—Paragraph of Art. 108 of Decree No. 181 of January 24th of the present (year) and other dispositions to the contrary, are revoked.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Justice will thus have it executed.

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government, June 26th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

M. Ferraz de Campos Salles.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Piahy is to receive 18,000\$ to provide food for immigrants.

—Influenza is still raging in various interior districts. In the small town of S. José dos Campos, São Paulo, 200 persons are reported to be down with it.

—On the 23rd, the chief of police had wine, sweet-meats and cheese served to the police corps at Nictheroy in celebration of the decreeing of the constitution.

—The fiscal engineer of the railway from Nictheroy to Theropopolis has been appointed and his salary fixed at 6,000\$ per annum by the governor of Rio de Janeiro.

—The governor of Santa Catharina is to receive 75,000\$ from the Treasury to build houses for immigrants. The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has already appointed a fiscal engineer for the Petropolis and Vassouras railway at a salary of 6,000\$ per annum. Rather hasty.

—In Baependy, Minas Geraes, Gen. Desouhro has been acclaimed president of the Brazilian republic. The general should be gratified at this proof of republicanism.

—The latest touch in Pará in the way of republicanism simply is to beat a custom-house document with "United States of Brazil in the Confederated State of Pará."

—The sight of the monument at Espiranga, S. Paulo, knocked the Rio students "cold." The Polytechnic boys swore they had believed such a work could not be executed in Brazil.

—Telegrams published here on the 24th state that the republican party of Bahia is inclined to be greedy, and that the liberals and conservatives, old style, are considering a coalition.

—The electoral register of Campos was closed with 4,728 names, of which 166 were naturalized citizens. Of the registered total, however, 3,464 had been qualified up to the 21st inst.

—Committed silver pieces of 2\$ and 1\$ are reported to have appeared in the interior of the state of Ceará. As there is no drought this year, money must be made in some manner.

—A telegram from S. Paulo states that the employees of a newspaper there tore down a monarchical banner hoisted as a decoration on St. John's day and burnt it in public. Great Scott!

—The police delegate at Baturité, Ceará, is, according to recent mail advices, organizing a scheme to register servants and to suppress vagabonds. Let us hope he will succeed.

—Martins Jr., in the name of the "old republicans" of Pernambuco, has telegraphed his satisfaction with the decreeing of the constitution, and the provisional government may now sleep quietly.

—Our Juiz de Foa colleague, *O Pharo*, is not altogether satisfied with decreeing the publication of the constitution. The continuation of the present abnormal and uncertain state of affairs is not approved.

—It is nice to know that the "disciplined and haughty" garrison of Cariyiba, Paraná, approves of the constitution. We rather feared this garrison might put obstacles in the way, but it is all right now.

—About the end of May a meeting was held at Mandos, Amazonas, to petition the Pope for a bishop for that state and to provide means for the support of the diocese. Unfortunately the result is not published.

—The killings in the Rio Grande slaughter-houses during the season just closed (1889-90) numbered 362,000 head of cattle for hides, and 295,998 head for jerked-beef in the curing establishments of Pelotas.

—The governor of Maranhão declared two holidays when he heard that the constitution had been decreed. Luckily there are still 52 Sundays in most years and people can not be prohibited from working on these days.

—A curious telegram was published in *O Pass* on the 26th. It comes from Ouro Preto, capital of Minas Geraes, and declares that the man who was in opposition to the real republican party is no better than a lunatic.

—The technical assistant of the "special inspection of lands and colonization" of Minas Geraes, Sr. Moyses Deschamps de Montmorency, has been transferred to the land surveying commission in the Paranaquema valley, S. Paulo.

—At Victoria, Espírito Santo, high and low life joined in a procession to celebrate the decreeing of the constitution on the 23rd—and on the same day, possibly to celebrate the occasion, new cases of yellow fever appeared at S. Matheus in the same state.

—On the 22nd 1,500 operatives of S. Paulo selected Sr. Francisco Cascio (hard-shell?) as chief of the party in that city. The platform adopted is said to include 8 hours for a day's labor, creation of a bank and the "democratization" of capital, and the building of houses for operatives.

—The director of the Ypanema government, iron works rather thinks they should be made an arsenal. We agree with the director; for the Ypanema works are so entirely removed from any attack from the coast, or anywhere else, that the position renders them very suitable for a deposit of stores for military purposes.

—Owing to the increased tax and new regulations affecting their vehicles, the hackmen of São Paulo went out on a strike about a week ago. The municipal *intendencia* were then compelled to yield in some measure by reducing the proposed license tax to 50\$, and to grant two years for making the specified changes in the style of vehicle.

LOCAL NOTES

—An old gentleman, 120 years of age, at a place called Fricial, Minas Geraes, was good for a century or so more, but an unruly cow recently ran into him and caused damages that produced his untimely death.

—The Santos importers published a representation on the 22nd, signed by all the prominent houses of that city, against the 20% gold duties. As in the case of the Rio merchants, the minister of finance does not seem to have taken the slightest notice of it.

—The Santos *intendente* has discovered at last that there was a "typographical error" in its schedule of municipal taxes in respect to alcoholic liquors, the rate appearing as 100 where it should be 15. These typographical errors are becoming just a little too convenient!

—At a meeting of the law faculty at São Paulo on the 23rd it was resolved to suspend the sessions of the school and send a commission of four to Rio to lay the case before the government relative to the recent disorders among the students. The latter also met on the same day and selected a commission of five to defend their side of the dispute.

—We see that Mr. Richard Sommerfeldt, who if we mistake not is the *Padre* agent of the New York Life Insurance Co., has been drawn for the jury in Pará, and his claim to be exempt on account of being a German citizen is denied for lack of proofs. It is very much what we anticipated. Every foreigner who wishes to retain his nationality can not be too careful in registering and securing proof of nationality.

—A public open-air meeting, convoked by the *Diário da Manhã*, was held in Santos on the 22nd to protest formally against the new municipal budget, which has so largely increased taxation in that city. According to official and unsympathetic reports, there were about 300 people in attendance, but the *Diário* reports 1,500 and an addition of 500 names to the protest obtained on the spot. The *Diário* considers the meeting a great success notwithstanding that many timid people were kept away by reports that it would be broken up by the police. With true monarchical instincts, however, the government will not pay the slightest attention to the protest.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 26th inst., *O País* mentions a report that the Leopoldina company will purchase the Rio and Northern line.

—A decree dated on the 7th inst. grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre to a proposed railway from Ribeirão to Bontia, in the state of Pernambuco.

—On the 24th inst. the "São Paulo" railway was organized. The capital is 10,000,000\$, of which to per cent. is already invested in the Banco do Brasil. Srs. Luiz Mathias Mayasky, Luiz P. Frías and Joaquim Pacheco are the directors for the period during construction.

—The minister of agriculture declined to reconsider the decision that the concession of the Minas and Rio railway for an extension to navigable waters on the Rio Verde had lapsed, but declared that the project line would be opened for public competition. The usual intrigue appears to have been in the background.

—The military school extension of the Botanical Garden tramway was formally opened on the 26th, with a sumptuous display of uniforms, fireworks and brass band. There were fifteen special trains drawn by decorated mules and directed by conductors in evening dress. Gen. Denbrow and staff, four ministers and a considerable number of military and civil officials were on hand and were received at the military school with a salute of 21 guns. The corner-stone of a new station was laid and the Portuguese language was completely exhausted for superlatives and compliments appropriate to the occasion.

—From the balance sheet dated December 31st of the Oeste de Minas railway we may extract the following:

Trunk line, cost.....	2,281,508,000
Lavras and Oliveira extension.....	5,493,245 833
Alto S. Francisco do	1,559,200 000
.....	9,339,953,833
Responsibility of the Co.:.....	
On trunk line.....	1,371,564 000
extension.....	652,259 143
Navigation service on Rio Grande	181,671 928
Deposit in Europe for material.....	1,157,685 263
Cash on deposit in banks.....	2,379,607 085
And on the other side:	
Capital.....	14,004,000,000
Less due on 2 series 1,442,168	
Shares of 3 do	5,400,000
Subsidiary shares.....	3,530,000
.....	111,372,160 000
Foreign loan, M 22,450,000.....	3,627,840,000
Reserve and repair funds.....	9,788,200 000
Subvention on trunk line.....	200,463 644
Guaranteed interest.....	892,704 000
Debt of trunk line.....	652,259 143
.....	478,800 000

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The new gold duties regulation is now in force in Argentina. The law requires 50% of import duties in gold coin or its equivalent in paper currency at the rate fixed by the minister of finance twice a week.

—The clergymen of the different Protestant denominations at Buenos Aires have formed an association for the purpose of maintaining a missionary to work among the English-speaking sailors arriving at that port.

—The Brazilian minister to Argentina, who created such a sensation by leaving for Rio Grande and sending in his resignation because of the controversy over the banks of emission, has returned to his post at Buenos Aires. It can hardly be said that he has achieved any particular distinction by his erratic conduct.

—We hope to have our English translation of the new constitution ready to-morrow afternoon. It will make a pamphlet of nearly 40 pages and will be sold at 200 reis.

—The wicked brokers held a Bolsa on St. John's day, but went home early to repent of the sin committed.

—There are so many students matriculated in French at the normal school that the director has been authorized to divide the class.

—On the 24th the *Gazeta de Notícias* heard that the *guarda-mor* of the custom-house will be made a lieutenant-commander in the navy.

—If you want to go to the Casino halls and do not belong to the accepted classes, step up to the captain's office and pay for your ticket.

—Sr. Alfredo Moreira Pinto proposes to change the name of this city to Guanahara and that of the state of Rio de Janeiro to State of the Organs.

—*O País* thinks that the str. *Lubador*, recently arrived here, will open Siberian markets to Brazilian produce, as the steamer was built for that trade.

—The launch *Infatigable* of the custom-house is going to be called *Ruy Barbosa*.—*Jornal do Commercio*, June 25th. Let us hope it will not lead the launch in run-a-muck in the bay.

—A telegram published here on the 25th states that the House of Representatives at Washington is discussing a reform of the diplomatic corps. It certainly requires it.

—The *Diário de Notícias* is so anxious to advance exchange that it has invented a new fraction. On the 25th the journal in question reports bank sterling at 22 5/4 d.

—Gen. Campos Sales has informed Admiral Wandenkolk that he really cannot let workmen in the navy-yard off from serving on the jury; there is no law to sanction the matter.

—*O País* refers to the *esquadilha Americana*. We take this to mean a tiny squadron; the United States will try to do better later on, if Sr. Itacayna can be induced to pay them a visit.

—The officers of the 10th cavalry, stationed at St. Paulo, telegraphed a proclamation to the superior school of war in this city to represent them at the proposed *festas* to the American squadron.

—The *Jornal* seems to have weakened on *ranio*. Perhaps 65,000 bags of Raugum rice one week is enough to weaken most *ranio* advocates; and when some 20,000 bags of milho is added?

—On the 24th, St. John's, no less than 1052 workmen at the navy-yard and naval departments preferred to lose a day, rather than sacrifice their religious opinions—at least they did so work.

—The uniting Collatino now asks for permission to fill up the Petiteiras shoal in this harbor and build earthenware and docks on the reclaimed land. Collatino and Morris ought to go into partnership.

—A select number of professors have formed an association to still further "diffuse" musical education in Rio. We need it badly; but will the professors furnish rather better pianos than are in general use?

—If the provisional municipal government grant both of two concessions asked for, the whole block from Rua do Carmo to Largo do Rocio, between Ruas do Ovidio and Sete de Setembro, will be broken up.

—The local press says a patent to weave banana fibre has been granted to Hecitor Florimundo Marle Edward Stanislaus Vlasians von Bieraty Luiz e Alexander Kozani, but does not say how many more names he has.

—On the 25th Gen. Glycerio declined to allow carriages and horsemen to "cavort" around in the Jardim da Acaçupanga. Gen. Glycerio says he has no money to put the roads in the park in a condition for such displays.

—On the 24th the *Correio do Povo* reports having received a very handsome counterfeit 18 silver piece. Our colleague declares it to be almost impossible to detect the difference, except by "ringing" it. It proved good.

—An unhappy S. Paulo father recently telegraphed Col. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police in Rio, that his 15-year-old daughter had run away with a baker. The young woman evidently wanted her bread from first hands.

—A quantity of "coffee" composed of Indian corn, beans, etc., was seized by the fiscal of the Santa Rita parish on the 23rd. This parish is the headquarters of the Rio coffee trade and the registered fact is not reassuring.

—The *Correio do Povo* says the Portuguese colony here will have a grand oil painting executed to commemorate the decreeing of the constitution, and present it to the first Congress assembled. But—would it not be well to wait until the constitution is decreed?

—The minister of war has asked Gen. Glycerio to let him have the old rails that the Central railway can spare to fence in the fields at the government horse-breeding farm at Santa Cruz. Gen. Peixoto, however, intimates that he does not mean to pay for the rails.

—Advices from the provinces—we mean states—show that the news of the decreeing of the constitution was received with rapture. The telegrams prove, however, that the various governors did not comprehend that there was only decreed those clauses referred to in the preliminary articles.

—It not too late, we beg to suggest to the São Paulo lads that they obtain from Gen. Benjamin Constant a decree abolishing professorships in all colleges. The lads might instruct each other, and the result will be the same, with the advantage of saving a deal of money for the tax-payers of the country.

—A "mathéde" is to be given to the officers of the American squadron on board the ironclad *Kiauchucko* on the 2nd prox.

—The governor of Pernambuco has been authorized to pay 55\$ for printing 1,000 bills of health. It makes a printer's month water.

—On the 26th it is said the foreign office here received advices that the British government would shortly recognize the Brazilian republic.

—Early in July the Brazilian commission bearing diplomas and medals for the Argentines that served in the Paraguayan war, will leave for Buenos Aires.

—Gen. Alvim, minister of interior, has declared that he is not a candidate at the approaching elections. He, like Cincinnatus, prefers to till his farm.

—On the night of the 24th a soldier of the 24th infantry battalion drove his *vade mecum*—knife—into the leg of a police ensign and then made his escape.

—Gen. Glycerio has made so many references to that newest of immigration reforms in his replies to applications, that some curiosity is excited as to the document.

—On the 21st Admiral Wandenkolk asked to have the money ready for his department to meet expenses next month. The Admiral knows the Treasury sometimes overlooks requests.

—A philosopher says the paste board box manufactory should open a section to furnish paper *caixas* to some of the bran new banks, as there is money in them—in the boxes, we mean.

—In reward for a violent attack on the unpopular professor at the S. Paulo law school, a contribution to the *Diário de Notícias* has received telegraphic embraces from the students there.

—On the 18th the minister of war declined to let the governor of Pernambuco have 1,200 Spencer carbines for his policemen, because Gen. Peixoto says he needs all of these arms on hand for the army.

—Sr. Castilhos, the Rio Grande do Sul tribune, received a curious present from his admirers here. It is a race horse that never won a race and only once secured a place. We trust no sarcasm was intended.

—Now that there is prospect for a little quarantine business, a party of engineers, laborers, etc., with supplies, have been sent down to Ilha Grande to put the lazaretto in order. It is said to be in a most ruinous state.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 26th a number of privates and some non-commissioned officers of the army furnished proofs of their discipline by attacking the 7th police station on the evening of the 24th.

—A telegram from the Brazilian minister at Washington states that the "adoption" of the constitution of Brazil was well received in the United States. Surely the decree *ad referendum* could not be translated into an adoption.

—The police have decided that the mysterious death of a man named Elliott, found with his throat cut, referred to in our last issue, was a case of suicide and have discharged the wife and servant of the dead man from custody.

—*O País* on the 27th says a grand mutual education company is in process of organization here under the auspices of the Brazilian Rothschild, Sr. Mayrink. Subscribers will be entitled to educate themselves—or any one else—in financial matters?

—The old imperial habits appear to be still prevalent. Upon the declaration of the constitution the governor of Maranhão and his secretary appear to have considered it necessary to hand in their resignations. Of course the government will refuse to accept them.

—In the United States it is said that if a man's ancestor of the remotest degree ever stole a sheep, it will be published when the man is a candidate for political election. To judge from a publication in *O País* of the 26th, the fact of being a slave will substitute sheep stealing in Brazil.

—The police surgeons are of the opinion that the bones found in an urn at S. Christóvão, to which we have referred, are of a female member of an indigenous tribe, aged between 18 and 20 years. As Sr. Ladislão Netto, who knows Indian bones in the dark, was consulted, there is no reasonable objection to be made to the finding of the surgeons.

—Sr. João Severiano da Fonseca Hernes, secretary-general to the provisional government, "made years" on the 26th inst. He got a desk, a walking stick and a small portfolio, and bravely stood under a shower of rhetoric. Sr. J. S. F. Hernes is a relative of the provisional chief of state, and was made a Chevalier of the Southern Cross recently for his part in declaring the provisional republic.

—There was a little omission in the decorations of the central station of the Jardim Botânico tramway on the 26th, the occasion of opening the military school extension, which must be considered significant, for it could hardly have been accidental. Although the flags of many nations were displayed, not one American flag could be seen. As the line was built and originally owned by Americans and as one of its principal shareholders is an American, this omission should not have been made. Will the manager explain?

—Will the director-general of the post-office inform us what rule now governs the imposition of unpaid postage? Formerly we were taxed 20 reis against 2 centimes unpaid, now we are charged 60 reis. On a letter from the United States, calling for 3 cents unpaid, we are taxed 220 reis, when the legal rate is 120 reis. On an American newspaper short-paid 1 cent, or 5 centimes, we are taxed "80 reis." We do not like to grumble over trifles, but this constant imposition means that a new regulation has gone secretly into force, or that the post-office is exacting illegal taxes.

—*Evonotis* is a pretty name; but if we are correctly informed, the meaning is *coriçon*.

—It is a curious fact, but when the police surgeons in Rio examine the corpses found floating in the harbor they always make out the cause of death to be asphyxia from submersion.

—On the 28th M. Blundell, French chargé d'affaires, was presented to Gen. Denbrow by the secretary of the government. M. Blundell declared he was authorized to maintain diplomatic relations with the Brazilian republic.

—On the 28th *O País* says the government proposes to extend a third wire over the whole system of telegraphs. One wire will be destined to the service of the public, the second for that of the government and the third will serve the telegraph department and meet cases of urgency. To meet the expense a credit of 750,000\$ will be opened.

—The government is to expend 50,540\$ in draining the fields at Santa Cruz and some of our acquaintances are bewailing the fate of the snipe and duck that were so agreeable a feature of the landscape in former times. It does seem hard, under a republic, to send the poor birds adrift to seek other halings.

—According to the minister of justice's estimates, 845,250\$ has been added to the charges on the taxpayers for errors of first *introducção*, and his figures show that under the republic his department will cost 1,446,062\$285 more than was voted under the last imperial budget. Justice comes high under the new government.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias*, after decreeing the constitution on the 22nd Gen. Denbrow addressed his secretaries, and Gen. Barbosa in particular, requesting them to hold their portfolios, at however great personal inconvenience. What the secretaries said is not reported, but *rumor* was set on foot shortly after.

—A patient just discharged from the Portuguese hospital here has lodged a complaint with the police as to the quality of wine served him, which he declared was poisonous. He sent samples of wine to the authorities and the investigation has resulted in the finding of a large quantity of arsenic. Would it not be well to look after this patient a little?

—On the 24th the lads from the Meilich and Polytechnic school who had gone to S. Paulo, returned home. With them came two professors of the S. Paulo law school who, it is said, will ask that the courses there be suspended four times over on account of the divergence of opinion as to manifestations between a professor and the youngsters.

—Lt. Almeida Bessa who was sent here under arrest by the governor of Amazonas, was placed at liberty on the 25th. It really is hardly worth while to arrest men on charges of treason, for the military commission seems to be composed of officers with an abundance of common sense. If they could now provide penalties for false arrests, and enable the accused to collect damages, perhaps the abuse would cease.

—On his presentation to the minister of foreign affairs on the 26th, Admiral Walker stated that he had been sent here specially to settle the Brazilian republic, and that, having fulfilled that duty, he could leave for the United States on the 5th prox. A large party of students from various schools visited the flag-ship yesterday to request the Admiral to prolong the visit in order to give an opportunity for the manifestations under preparation. We hear that Admiral Walker has not yet decided.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 25th states that the Ger. str. *Graf Bismark* arrived here on the preceding day with 800 immigrants on board, but the stench proceeding from the ship was such that the police and custom-house launches could not go alongside, and that 40 passengers died between Bremen and this port, of which 14 since the ship left Bahia. Small-pox and diphtheria seem to have broken out among the passengers and the health authorities ordered the captain to once proceed to the lazaretto at Ilha Grande to land the passengers. This is awful and needs a rigorous examination.

—The Buenos Aires cricket team arrived by the *Magdalena* on the 29th and put up at Carson's hotel. On the same day the Corcovado was visited. The programme for the entertainment of the visitors is: the match with the Rio Club will be played on July 2nd and 3rd, and a dinner will be offered the Buenos Aires men at the Globo on the latter date. On the 4th the Rio Club will give the visitors a picnic at Tijuca. On the 6th the Buenos Aires men leave for S. Paulo, where they will play the Paulistas on the 7th and 8th, leaving on the 9th to catch the Royal Mail str. *Elbe* at Santos to return home. The Rio eleven is composed of W. Slater, J. A. Cross, E. Jones, J. Elworthy, H. Estill, J. Smith, C. W. Fawcett, L. W. Wheatley, F. Youle and G. E. Cox.

—We are very glad to learn that an eleven representing the B. A. C. will leave for Brazil per s. s. *Magdalena* on Tuesday next, to return the visit of the Rio C. C. who came here some two years back. The following will comprise the team who we think should render a good account of themselves: H. Anderson, G. Benson, E. R. Gifford, W. Hogg, B. C. Kennard, W. R. Lewis, W. H. Masters, H. M. Mills, M. R. North, F. M. Robinson, and D. J. Stokes. The Rev. C. J. Luckman and A. R. Thompson accompany the team as scorer and umpire. Messrs. Badde and Co. have most kindly placed a special tender at the disposal of the cricketers which will leave at 11 o'clock on the north side at 3 p. m. The committee of the B. A. C. C. feel much indebted to many heads of offices in response to special request made of them for giving leave to those members of their staff who were asked to form one of the team. This being the first time on record that an eleven from B. A. has gone to play at Rio, the result will be looked forward to with much interest.—Buenos Aires Standard, June 21.

BAHIA

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

³ Calling at intermediate ports.

June 28th, 1890.

ANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. shares	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000-5	2,000,000-5	13,875	Agrícola do Brazil	18000-Jan. 95	405	715000	715000-775000
500,000	500,000	4,255	Auxiliar " "	10 0000-Jan. 95	100	150 0000	150 0000-190 0000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. shares	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000-5	2,000,000-5	13,875	Agrícola do Brazil	18000-Jan. 95	405	715000	715000-775000
500,000	500,000	4,255	Auxiliar " "	10 0000-Jan. 95	100	150 0000	150 0000-190 0000

[illegible]

SHIPPING

PROVINCIAI					
10,549,000R\$	1,500,000R\$	264,513R\$	Cidade Real S. Paulo	3 000-100 50	645,000R\$
...	700,000R\$	...	do 2 series	4 000-100 50	100,000R\$
...	1,457,000R\$	...	do com. dep.	...	37 000R\$
1,000,000R\$	1,000,000R\$	...	1avo. do	5 000-100 50	100,000R\$
10,000,000R\$	1,000,000R\$	75,000R\$	Mercado, Santos	10 000-100 50	2 10 000R\$
...	72,000R\$	...	do 2 series	3 000-100 50	...
...	500,000R\$	10,000R\$	Popular, S. Paulo	1 000-100 50	500 000R\$
...	500,000R\$	10,000R\$	Princival, do	5 000-100 50	...
10,000,000R\$	500,000R\$	...	S. Paulo	...	...
...	3,000,000R\$	...	Cidade Real Minas	...	...
...	3,000,000R\$	1,871,678R\$	Minas Geraes	8 000-100 50	100 000R\$
...	3,000,000R\$	71,078R\$	Termopol, do	15 000-100 50	700 000R\$
...	300,000R\$	...	do 2 series	5 000-100 50	40 000R\$
...	4,000,000R\$	400,000R\$	União, Bahia	...	200 000R\$
...	8,000,000R\$	1,500,000R\$	Pernambuco	...	40 000 000R\$
...	5,000,000R\$	1,000,000R\$	União Real, R. G. do Sul	...	500 000R\$

INSURANCE.

SHIPPING.

Capital.	Capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Company.	Dividend paid.	Nominal price.	Last sale.	Closing quotation.
£625,000 20,000/0	£55,217/5 17,000/0	£50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation Limited, Brazil.	15 Oct - Dec '84	£12 1/2	97 1/2	175 1/2 1/2 - 177 1/2
673/4	873/4	..	do S. João da Barra e Campos	7 Jan - July '85	100 200	60 123	60 000 - 113 000

INSURANCE.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Annual rate</i>	<i>Last year</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	28,441\$	Allican.....	15500 - Jan. 90	202	173400	—
1,000,000\$	730,000\$	124,707	Arges Fluminense	55 0000 - Jan. 90	200	150 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	25,718	Atlan	1 0000 - Jan. 90	201	100 0000	— 118000
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	10,000	Bomfim	1 0000 - Jan. 90	200	10 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	192,751	Confianca	3 5000 - Jan. 90	201	31 5000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	191,757	Estadella	9 0000 - Jan. 90	200	180 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	128,000	Guadalupe	9 0000 - Jan. 90	100	140 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	137,714	Genil	4 0000 - Jan. 90	200	30 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	—	Immaculada	1 0000 - Jan. 90	200	10 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	160,000	Immaculada	10 0000 - Jan. 90	100	131 0000	—
1,000,000\$	100,000\$	27,250	Lealidae	1 0000 - Jan. 90	100	0 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	70,000	Nova Permanente	2 0000 - Jan. 90	200	15 0000	—
1,000,000\$	730,000\$	—	Premiere	2 0000 - Jan. 90	201	20 0000	—
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	—	Previdencia	2 0000 - July 89	201	35 0000	—
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	112,411	Uniao dos Varejistas	3 0000 - Jan. 90	201	40 0000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,100,000	5,400,000	112,300	Caris Urbanos	— Apr. 99	200 1/2	255 1/2	154 1/2—160 1/2
9,100,000	9,200,000	—	Juanita (Buenos Aires)	2 1/2—Jan. 99	200	140 1/2	—
8,000	8,000	\$4,180	Pernambuco	2 1/2—Jan. 99	100	90 1/2	—
1,200,000	1,000,000	50,000	Puerto Alegre	4 1/2—Feb. 99	200	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	530,820	S. Christoval	18 Jan. 99	200	300 1/2	298 1/2—305 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation

400,000	400,000	..	Agri. Coloniz. de Viamense	200	102,000	—
800,000	800,000	..	Agri. S. Belvaldo	200	400 000	—
2,700,000	2,700,000	..	Cant. e Viç. Fluminense	42000—Apr. 90	203 000	—
700 100	778,430	20,800	Commerç. Fluminense	10000—Jan. 90	200 000	—
1,305,000	200,000	39,617	Carmenç. e Lavand.	1 6000—Jan. 90	200 000	—
200,000	200,000	..	Commerç. e Indústria	2000	200 000	—
1,300,000	1,290,000	3,700	Cardalhão	2000	130 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	5,600	D. Carlos D. Pedro H.	3 500—Jan. 90	135 000—145 000	—
200,000	110,000	..	Elevador Fabr. de Chumbo	4 000—Jan. 90	200 000	—
10,000,000	4,500,000	1,100	— do 2 series	10 000—Jan. 90	246 000	—
150,000	150,000	..	Fazenda de Olhos Publicos	100 000	90 000	— 90 000
13,000	150,000	..	— do 2 series	40	—	—
400,000,000	1,000,000	270,000	Fábrica de Biscoitos	100 000	100 000	—
200,000	200,000	..	La Lav. e Viç. de S. Miguel	8 000—Jan. 90	50 47 000	—
2,600,000	2,100,000	..	Lavoura, Ind. & Colôn.	7000	—	—
1,200,000	1,700,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	2000	—	—
400,000	200,000	..	Nova Indústria	— Jan. 90	200	—
..	400,000	..	— do 2 series	40	—	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	..	Parahyba e Sertão (C. F. I.)	8 000—Apr. 90	55 000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	135,010	Petrol. Agri. & Indústria	6 000—Jan. 90	120 100 000	—
650,000	470,000	..	Plaçador Mineira	120	60 000	—
2,000,000	400,000	..	Philadelph. de Cal.	120	60 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Sacacento de Rio	60 000	58 000—60 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Societ. Maritimas	7 500—Apr. 90	200 408 000	—
4,300,000	3,800,000	40,500	S. Jeronymo mines	100 120	125 000	115 000—130 000
..	180,000	..	— do 2 series	3 400 000	25 000—30 000	—
..	União	— Jan. 00	200 000	—

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16% " " 48 to 60 months

18% " " 60 to 72 months

20% " " 72 to 84 months

22% " " 84 to 96 months

24% " " 96 to 108 months

26% " " 108 to 120 months

28% " " 120 to 132 months

30% " " 132 to 144 months

32% " " 144 to 156 months

34% " " 156 to 168 months

36% " " 168 to 180 months

38% " " 180 to 192 months

40% " " 192 to 204 months

42% " " 204 to 216 months

44% " " 216 to 228 months

46% " " 228 to 240 months

48% " " 240 to 252 months

50% " " 252 to 264 months

52% " " 264 to 276 months

54% " " 276 to 288 months

56% " " 288 to 300 months

58% " " 300 to 312 months

60% " " 312 to 324 months

62% " " 324 to 336 months

64% " " 336 to 348 months

66% " " 348 to 360 months

68% " " 360 to 372 months

70% " " 372 to 384 months

72% " " 384 to 396 months

74% " " 396 to 408 months

76% " " 408 to 420 months

78% " " 420 to 432 months

80% " " 432 to 444 months

82% " " 444 to 456 months

84% " " 456 to 468 months

86% " " 468 to 480 months

88% " " 480 to 492 months

90% " " 492 to 504 months

92% " " 504 to 516 months

94% " " 516 to 528 months

96% " " 528 to 540 months

98% " " 540 to 552 months

100% " " 552 to 564 months

102% " " 564 to 576 months

104% " " 576 to 588 months

106% " " 588 to 600 months

108% " " 600 to 612 months

110% " " 612 to 624 months

112% " " 624 to 636 months

114% " " 636 to 648 months

116% " " 648 to 660 months

118% " " 660 to 672 months

120% " " 672 to 684 months

122% " " 684 to 696 months

124% " " 696 to 708 months

126% " " 708 to 720 months

128% " " 720 to 732 months

130% " " 732 to 744 months

132% " " 744 to 756 months

134% " " 756 to 768 months

136% " " 768 to 780 months

138% " " 780 to 792 months

140% " " 792 to 804 months

142% " " 804 to 816 months

144% " " 816 to 828 months

146% " " 828 to 840 months

148% " " 840 to 852 months

150% " " 852 to 864 months

152% " " 864 to 876 months

154% " " 876 to 888 months

156% " " 888 to 900 months

158% " " 900 to 912 months

160% " " 912 to 924 months

162% " " 924 to 936 months

164% " " 936 to 948 months

166% " " 948 to 960 months

168% " " 960 to 972 months

170% " " 972 to 984 months

172% " " 984 to 996 months

174% " " 996 to 1008 months

176% " " 1008 to 1020 months

178% " " 1020 to 1032 months

180% " " 1032 to 1044 months

182% " " 1044 to 1056 months

184% " " 1056 to 1068 months

186% " " 1068 to 1080 months

188% " " 1080 to 1092 months

190% " " 1092 to 1104 months

192% " " 1104 to 1116 months

194% " " 1116 to 1128 months

196% " " 1128 to 1140 months

198% " " 1140 to 1152 months

200% " " 1152 to 1164 months

202% " " 1164 to 1176 months

204% " " 1176 to 1188 months

206% " " 1188 to 1200 months

208% " " 1200 to 1212 months

210% " " 1212 to 1224 months

212% " " 1224 to 1236 months

214% " " 1236 to 1248 months

216% " " 1248 to 1260 months

218% " " 1260 to 1272 months

220% " " 1272 to 1284 months

222% " " 1284 to 1296 months

224% " " 1296 to 1308 months